uanzauon of the Sabbath day. The theatres have six evenings and two afternoons a week. Is not this enough? Do they want their actors to work seven days in a week and destroy our Sabbath of rest and worship? But they cannot do it, even if led by the Mayor himself, for the sentiment of the people is against it. Our American Sabbath is too venerable an institution to be lightly and irreverently brushed aside. It would be a sorry day indeed if the element of amusement should ever supplant the element of worship. The strongest nations on the earth to-day are those that magnify the moral and spiritual nature. Godliness gives stability to a people, and this supreme quality is lostered by the Church, not by the play-couse. Amusements, after all, are only side issues. The materialistic tendencies of our mes are alarming and Christian people should ise against them. I prophesy that if a wide cen' Sunday is to become the issue in the next municipal campaign, the allied churches of his city, together with their friends and symptise which they will never forget. Because which they will never forget. Because which they will never forget. Because the churches are doing a quiet work they are not dead. They have demonstrated their power in times past, and they will do it again, they fose against racetrack gamoling and now Guttenburg is being cut up into building lots. With such lessons in the past let the ensules of the American Sabbath beware and keep their profune hands of this cherished institution."

sitution."

The Rev. George C. Wilding, pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, said: "It seems like a helpful thing one in a while for some one to lay a careless hand upon the work of God. It sets people to thinking, stirs minds and hearts. In all ages of the world there has been a perilous lendency to lift pleasure above religion. Prosefulthing cace in a while for some one to lay a careless hand upon the work of God. It sets recoils to thinking, stirs minds and hearts. In all ages of the world there has been a perilous teachery to lift pleasure above religion. Prosperity brings money and leisure, and yet there is much suitering from powerty and dideness. This is largely traceable to the drink curse. It is not a good national sign to see people paying undue attention to their amusements. When they are bent on pleasure, manhood is endangered and conscience is likely to grow callous. The pleasure passion greediy absorbs the life current till people live for little else but amusement. Then they are of little use to the world. The utterance of Mayor Hoos in catering to the ricasure-loving alement of our city concerns us every one. We have nothing to do with him here and now as a man or citizen. But when he speaks in his official capacity we listen. When he represents us or misrepresents us he is open to commendation or criticism. In an address before the State Liquor Desiders' Association in this city Mayor Hoos put himself thoroughly in harmony with them, and expressed his full sympathy for them and their work. He expressed his sorrow that they were so discriminated against and so heavily taxed. When interiewed as to the drinking habits of men and as to how much a man should drink about all he could hold, or words to that effect. What a coarse and perilous example for the youth of a city is this.

"As to our national day of worship, sacredly set and to keep the major would prostitute and debase it by introducing theatres and alleged sacred concerts. He wants us to be put in continuous to the city ruled by Tammany, and that is known to be notoriously 'wide onen.' He would defy New York to be looser than we can be. As to the sacredness of official vows or actions, be sars unhesitatingly. Everybody knows that nobody who has mackey need go thirsty on Sunday. Yet be has sworn to enforce the laws. The law shutts the saloon door or Sunday. He said he wi

interest in this great and beneficent instituion.

The Rev. D. R. F. Randolph, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, took for his text. "The Sabbath," and said: "You have just heard the
bath," and said: "You have just heard the
most abused sentence in the English language.
Coming from the lite of Christ it presents the
lass Testament standard of Sabbath observstoe, but it is now being wrested from its context, quoted as repealing in whole or in part
the fourth commandment of the Decalogue and
interreted as meaning that as the Sabbath
was made for man any man has a right to do
with it as he vicasse. Prominent preschers
have so interpreted it and it is no wonder that
frominent officials have followed suit, for
whatever a man soweth that shall he also rear.
The phareses were perverting the day from
the original design by inhuman exactions, and
when Christ rebuked them and defended his
discipled in the words of the text he simply
sought to deliver the Sabbath from Pharisaical
abuse, and becommandment he nere resultirus
it in its original character and force. The Sabbath was more for man, not by man, but for
man, tred fluinself is the maker of it, the subbath was more for man, not by man, but for
man, tred fluinself is the maker of it, the subbath of the results of the contraction of the
fernian Sabbath on the other hand; the only

MAYOR HOOS THEIR TEXT.

\*\*JURG RUNDS THEIR TEXT.\*\*

\*\*JURG RUNDS THEIR TEXT.\*\*

\*\*JURG RUNDS THEIR POLICE.\*\*

\*\*JURG RUNDS THEATH RUNDS THE RUNDS TH

ROW IN SYRACUSE WOMEN'S CLUB,

Teller to Pay Off the Concern's Debts. SYBACUSE, Nov. 20 .- A row which may result in the disruption of the Kanatenah Club, the leading women's club of Syracuse, has been caused by a gypsy queen. When the Kanatenah was organized, about four years ago, it pur-chased a fine old mansion at the head of Fayette Park for its meeting place. The price paid was not small, and the club, finding the annual payments a good deal of a burden, has adopted various devices to raise the wind. The nost recent of these was the importation from Baltimore of a woman styling herself Stella. the queen of the Gonzalez tribe of gypsies who, with the prestige of the club at her back. augmented by liberal press notices got by an

who, with the prestige of the club at her back, augmented by liberal press notices got by an enterprising management, has been reaping a harvest at fortune telling for club members and their friends at \$1 per fortune, half going to the treasury of the club.

A good many of the broad-minded women belonging to the club objected rather strenuously to the organization giving its countenance to a traveling fortune teller, but there was no open rupture until yesterday, when Charles Lee, a horse trader, who says he is a Romany of pure blood, obtained entrance to the clubhouse and confronted the queen, addressing her in flomany, which she was unable to understand. He gained from her the admission that she was not a queen and not a real Romany.

When the interview ended the queen was in a boiling passion and some of the club women were not far behind. Those who objected at first to Stella's appearance under the auspices of the club now declared that they would resign before they would become parties to evident charlistanry. The advocates of Queen Stella were indignant that a "common horse trader" should have the effrontery to appear in the presence of the club's guest, and were outraged that their club sisters should accept his word as against that of the "queen of the Gonzalez tribe."

Bharp arguments followed, in which Queen Stella and the horse trader took no part, but which, it is said, will lead to wholessale resignations from the club. The gypsy queen is booked for the remainder of the week. She is still doing a thriving business, and the Kanatenah Club is getting half the profit.

Cleopatra Mining and Milling Company Assigns.

OURAY, Col., Nov. 10.-The Cleopatra Mining and Milling Company assigned yesterday naming George R. Huriburt and Charles W. Haskins as assignees. The deed recites that the smelting plant in this city has been operated at a loss for several months. The Cleopatra Company is composed of wealthy Chicagoans and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Besides the smelting plant the company owns several mining claims, but none of them has been sufficiently developed to ascertain its value. The amount of liabilities is not yet known. The assignees took possession immediately after the filing of the deed for record. the smelting plant in this city has been oper-

Trolley Road Extension in New Jersey. Arrangements have been made with the town

of Irvington so that the New York and Newark trolley line will be extended through to Hilton and connect with the line to Maplewood. The probabilities are that within a few months the probabilities are that within a few months the road will be continued to Milburn, which is less than two miles from Maplewood. Following that may come an extension to Short Hills, and perhaps to Madison and Morristown. The project is all in the spheme of the North Jersey Traction Company. Maplewood and Hiltoure now reached by a roundabout trolley trip through South Orange upon a line built by the South Orange and Newark Company which was recently absorbed by the North Jersey Company.

"Philadelphia Jimmy" Arrested in Boston Boston, Nov. 20 .- A man giving the name of James Murphy was acrested to-day at the Dudley street station on the charge of picking pockets. He was recognized by Chief Inspecpockets. He was recognized by Chief Inspec-tor Watts as "Philadelphia Jimmy," one of the most notorious pickpockets in the country and well known to the police of every large city. He has served at least three terms is the Eastern Penitentiary. His last long sentence was to Sing Sing for four years for stealing a diamend pin from a New York woman on May 11, 1868.

Indians Illegally Killing Game and Setting Fire to Forests.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 20.-Indian Agent Nickerson of the Shoshone Reservation received a telegram from the Commissioner of Indian a trengran to the state of the

Mortally Burt by a Trolley Car. An unidentified young man was mortally in avenue, near 108th street, last nigh . His hat had blown off, and in running after it he crossed the track close in front of the approaching car, which ran over him. At the Harlem Hospital, to which he was taken, his skuil was said to be fractured. He is not expected to live.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL DEPART MENT DURING THE SPANISH WAR.

No Lack of Medical Supplies for the Camps. the Bospitais and the Field-Causes of Siekness in the Camps-Shafter's Army Fully Supplied, but Many of the Supplies Left Rebind-Wortslity Statistics

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-The report of Surgeon-General Sternberg on the work of the Medical Department during the Spanish war was given to the press to-day, Gen. Sternberg says that the very small proportion of medical officers having experience of a military character impaired the efficiency of the department at the outset, but many of the staff surgeons from civil life showed great aptitude for the service and speedily became of value

as administrative and sanitary officers. "No provision," he says, "was made for Hos-pital Corps men for the volunteer troops except that which empowered the Secretary of War (act March 1, 1897) to enlist as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the service may require. To provide this corps with the necessary number of men recruiting officers were urged to secure suitable men and medieal officers to effect the transfer of men from the line of the army. General Orders No. 58 authorized the transfer of men from the line of the volunteers to the Hospital Corps of the regular army upon the recommendation of the Chief Surgeon, and suspended the provisions of army regulations governing the Hospital Corps so far as they were inapplicable in time of war and with troops in the field. The number of men enlisted and transferred during the war was approximately 6,000,

"The want of a sufficient body of trained Hospital Corps men necessitated the detail of enlisted men from the regiments for hospital duty in several of the camps, and the employment of trained nurses at the general hospitals. Foreseeing the necessity for a large force of the latter, I applied to Congress April 28, 1898, for authority to employ by contract as many nurses as might be required during This was promptly granted. Over 1,700 female nurses have been employed, at first at the general hospitals, and later at the field division hospitals, when it became evident that the field service purposes for which the latter had been organized would have to give place to the imperative need of caring for many sick men coming from the regimental camps.

April 21, steps were taken to obtain medical supplies for the new volunteer army. Orders were given and the manufacture expedited with the utmost despatch. Officers in charge of the medical supply depots were directed to make arrangements so that supplies could be immediately obtained for 100,000 men for six months.

"Requests from the medical officers for supplies and orders based thereon transmitted to the supply depots were largely by telegraph and orders were given that when the supplies were needed promptly they should be forwarded by express to their destination. When a medical officer desired to purchase medical and other supplies for use in emergencies, authority to do so was always granted."

Regarding the health of the troops the Sur-

on-General says: "In my opinion the reduction of the age limit from 21 to 18 years and the haste with which the volunteer regiments were organized and mustered into the service were responsi-

which the volunteer regiments were organized and mustered into the service were responsible for much of the siekness which was reported in the early days of their camp life. All military experience shows that young men under 21 years break down readily under the strain of war service; and every regiment had many of these youths in its ranks. Medical examiners were appointed to testify to the physical qualifications of each man before acceptance, but, notwithstanding this, which at the time was characterized in the press as a very rigorous procedure, so many men were afterward found on the sick lists of the camps unfit for service, from causes existing prior to enlistment, that assecial arrangements had to be made for their discharge.

"Boon after the newly raised levies were aggregated in large camps sickness began to increase progressively from causes that were so general in their operation that scarcely a regiment escaped from their harmful influence. These causes may largely be referred to ignorance on the part of officers of the principles of camp sanitation and of their duties and responsibilities as regards the welfare of the enlisted men in their commands. Medical officers as a rule were also without experience in the sanitation of camps and the prevention of disease among troops. The few who knew what should be done were insufficient to control the sanitary situation in the large aggregations of men hastily gathered together.

"One prominent cause of the increase of sickness in the early camps has been commented upon by only a few of our medical officers.

sanitary situation in the large aggregations of men hastily gathered together.

"One prominent cause of the increase of sickness in the early camps has been commented upon by only a few of our medical officers. These cite the prevalence of drunkenness and of venereal disease due to the facilities and temptations afforded by the proximity of cities to the larger camps. They hold that if the systems of the men had not been weakened by dissipation they would not been weakened by dissipation they would not have succumbed so readily to the other influences which affected them. Malarial fevers added to the sick lists of camps in Florida, and of Southern regiments in the camps of Georgia and Virginia. "It was, however, typhoid fever which broke down the strength of the commands generally, the outbreak beecoming distinctly manifest in July. Booradic cases appeared in most of the resiments in May and June, these cases having been brought in many instances from the State camps. The sanitary conditions affecting the commands in the various camps have been studied in connection with the prevalence of typhoid fever among the men by a board of medical officers consisting of Majors Reed. Vaughan and Shakespeare, but the results of the investigation of this board have not as yet been reported in full. It appears to me, however, from a general review of the sanitary reports already filed, that the prevalence of the disease was proportioned, to the hannitary camp conditions which I have referred to. It is well known to the medical profession that this fever is propagated by a contaminated water supply, and it is now recognized that the great prevalence of this disease in an aggravated form in the camps of the civil war was due to the use of surface and shallow well waters infected by typhoid exercts. To prevent transmission by the water supply I recommended the use of boiled and filtered water when a pure spring supply could not be obtained, and to enable an efficient filtration of suspected waters to be made, field filters of a

ment."
Regarding the Santiago campaign, Gen. Sternberg says:
"Long before the Fifth Army Corps embarked for Santiago, its field hospitals were in condition for efficient service. Subsequent events, however, rendered valueless these preparations of the Medical Department, When the command embarked on the transport vessels the baggage wagous and mules were left behind. The ambulance trains of all the divisions, with a large part of the outfit of each of the hospitals, were also left behind. Three ambulance wagous were taken apart and stored on one of the vessels. These did excellent service at San Juna and El Caney. Ten of the ambulances of the Third or reserve divisional hospital were subsequently shipped to Cuba, where they arrived July 2, and wounded to the hospital at Siboney and to the hospital ships and transcorts. Of the property and supplies carried to Cuba a portion was not available for service at the time it was most needed, to wit, on July 1, 2 and 3, when the wounded from El Caney and San Juna were coming from the front for care and treatment. This was because, in general, no opportunity was afforded to land the medical property. Farnest, efforts were made by medical officers to have supplies at the front Regarding the Santiago campaign, Gen.

treatment. This was because, in general, no opportunity was afforded to land the medical property. Farnest efforts were made by medical officers to have supplies at the front with the troops. Some, having succeeded in getting their medicine chests and other articles of medical property ashore, had these carried forward on litters by thospital Corps men to the camps near Sevilla, while others turned their private moints into pack horses for this puriose. Buring and after the battles at El Caney and San Juan, there was an insufficiency of tents, cots, bedding and medicines, due to the causes stated, but all the hospitals were well equipped for surgical work.

After the capitulation of Santlago the troops at the front broke down rapidly under the fatigues they had undergone and the malarial influences to which they were exposed, but by this time an ample supply of tents, furniture, bedding, clothing and medical stores had reached Siboney, together with a corps of trained nurses and a force of surgeons, those sent to duty at the yellow fever hospitals being immune to that disease. Meanwhile, to relieve the pressure on the field hospitals, such convalescents and sick as could bear the journey home were sent to the United States on transport vessels. This was an emergency and permit of the transfer to them of the men who were sick in regimental camps.

"The transfer of troops from Santlago to Montauk Roint, New York, was also an emergency measure, and the great responsibility of excluding yellow fever infection. Had they failed in this duty the effect would have been disastrous during the voyage to the men con-

GEN. STERNBERG'S REPORT. | fined on shipboard, and the risk of importing silver Dollar is found. | consequences | SILVER DOLLAR IS FOUND. | consequences | c HE TOOK TO THE WOODS AFTER LECTION-RELIEF EXPEDITION. Found in Rubber Boots and Flannel Shirt

fined on shipboard, and the risk of importing the disease into this country would have been greatly increased.

"It is needless to refer at this time to the complaints of starvation which appeared almost daily in the newstapers during the occupation of Camp Wikoff, for it is now generally understood that the weakhess, prostration, anemia and emaciation of so many of the troops were the results of malarial, typhoid and yellow fever, from which the army suffered as a consequence of its exposure to the climatic influences and local infections of Santiago and its neighborhood bending and subsequent to the surrender of the city.

"About July 20 the troops for the invasion of Forto Rico embarked and sailed. The field hospital accommodation with this expeditionary force was ample and the saupplies were abundant."

Of the medical statistics of the war the report says:

ary force was ample and the supplies were abundant."

Of the medical statistics of the war the report says:

"My report presents tabulations compiled from monthly reports of sick and wounded received from May to September, inclusive, and representing a strength present of 167,168 men. These give full particulars of 1,715 deaths, of which number 640 were occasioned by typhoid fever, 97 by malarial fevers, and 383 by diarrhea and dysentery. The death rates for May and June, 46 and 70, were not in excess of those of the army in time of peace. In July the rate became somewhat higher than that of most well cared for cities, 2.15 for the month, or the caurisated of an annual rate of 25.80 per thousand living. In August it became excessive, 4.08 for the month, edual to an annual rate of 48.98 per thousand. In September the influence of the energetic measures taken in July and August to improve the health of the army becomes manifest in the falling of the death rate to 2.45, or the equivalent of an annual rate of 20.40. The same progression to an aeme in August with a sudden fall in September is seen in the various ratios given under the specific titles of typhoid fever, malarial fever and diarrhead diseases. This is exceedingly gratifying, and must be credited, as stated, to the sanitary measures adopted, for our experience in the divil war demonstrates that in the absence of these measures the high ratio of August would have been continued for many months to come.

"I submit also tables of absolute numbers and of ratios by which the incidence of sickness and mortality of the regular and volunteer troops may be contrasted. From these it will a seen that the exposures of the regular troops in the Sanitago campaign grave them from June to September a higher death rate than the volunteers, and that the rate of the latter during August, the month of maximum mortality, was 3.62, as compared with 5.83 among the regular troops."

Gen. Sternberg makes these recommenda-

Gen. Sternberg makes these recommendations:

"The increase of the enlisted strength of the army to a total of 60,000, and the large number of new stations to be garrisoned in the islands acquired and occupied by the United States, makes an increase in the Medical Corps absolutely essential. It therefore recommend an addition to the number of medical officers now allowed by law of two Assistant Surgeons-General, with the rank of Colonel; six Deputy Surgeons-General, with the rank of Major, and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank of Major, and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant. This recommendation is based upon the present organization of the army. Any increase made by Congress during the coming session will necessitate a further increase of the Medical Corps."

OVERSTAYED THEIR FURLOUGHS. Many Soldiers Have Failed to Report to

the Officers of Their Regiments. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-The War Department is having some trouble on account of the large number of furioughs granted to private soldiers, either immediately following the cessation of hostilities against Spain or subsequently to that time, after discharges from hos pitals in the United States. These furloughs were for lengths of time varying from thirty days to sixty days. Many of these soldiers failed to report to the officers of their regifailed to report to the officers of their regiments on the expiration of their furloughs, which were granted generally on account of sickness or physical debility, and efforts to find some of them have failed. Overstaying leave of absence is generally met with a penalty more or less severe, and a protracted absence from the regiment after a soldier's furlough has expired may be treated as a case of desertion. The Medical Department of the army now has before it a large number of cases of men who have far exceeded their furloughs and is endeavoring to locate them. It is found in some cases that the written returns of volunteer officers are defective or are wholly wanting, and many regiments have been mustered out before all the men of the organizations returned from their furloughs.

To Prepare a Surgical History of the War. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Now that the Surreport to the Secretary of War, and the officers work of a similar nature, preparations will be made immediately for compiling a medical and surgical history of the war with Spain. A history of this kind was proposed after the war of the rebellion. The proposed history will contain a complete record of the experience of medical officers during the Spanish war, from a scientific standpoint, giving the latest views in regard to the antiseptic and other modern forms of treatment.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.-Secretary Long has tele graphed orders to the navy yard that the monitor Amphitrite, the cruiser Detroit and the gunboat Castine must be got ready for imme-diate service, and accordingly the repairs which they are undergoing will be rushed with all possible speed. The construction depart-ment is all through with the Castine and nearly so with the Detroit. It will take two weeks to finish the monitor.

NEW EVIDENCE IN EGAN MURDER. Two Rim-Fire Cartridges Failed to Explode

Before the Fatal Shot Was Fired. Chief of Police Donovan of Hoboken made an interesting discovery yesterday while examining the four eartridges taken from the revolver with which Mrs. Michael Egan killed her husband on Saturday. The revolver is a centre-fire weapon, and two of the cartridges centre-fire weapon, and two of the cartridges were centre fire and two were rim fire. Chief Donovan found that both of the rim-fire cartridges had dents in the centre. He believes from this evidence that the trigger of the weapon had been pulled three times. At the time of the shooting Mrs. Egan said that it was an accident, and that she had pulled the trigger but once. Chief Donovan regrets that he did not notice the condition of the cartridges when he removed them from the weapon, as he could have told whether they were before or after the exploded cartridge. If the former were the case he thinks it would tend to show that Mrs. Egan had tried three times to discharge the weapon, while if they were behind the exploded eartridge it would prove that some one had previously tried to fire the weapon. weapon.

Mrs. Egan is still prostrated over the death of her husband. The police are continuing their investigation.

SANTA FE'S BIG DEAL,

Gains Entrance to San Francisco by Pur-

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 20.-The Times of o-day says the Santa Fé Railroad Company has purchased from the Southern Pacific a half interest in all trackage rights between this city and Bakersfield, thus giving the Santa Fe its long coveted entrance into San Francisco. Capitalists and railroad men of unquestionable authority state that in December the directors of the Santa Fe will meet to ratify the purchase of a half interest in practically all the Southern Pacific interests over the Tehachapi Pasa to Bakersfield. From there to Stockton, the Santa Fe has a route over the Valley line recently purchased. For a few months business between Stockton and San Francisco can be carried on with river boats. Work is being pushed vigorously on the Valley road line from Stockton to Point Bichmond on San Francisco Bay.

The new purchase relieves the Santa Fe from the costly necessity of building an independent line through Tehachapi Pass and down Soledad canon. The general impression is that the Southern Pacific will now close the gap in the coast line north of Santa Barbara and use the coast line for the bulk of its traffic. long coveted entrance into San Francisco.

Who Has Been Robbed of Kid Leather? Five bags, containing a fine quality of white and black kid leather, were found yesterday morning by Alexander Grant of 958 Madison street, Brooklyn, in an unoccupied stable he owns at 19 Seigel street, Williamsburg. The property is valued at \$1.000, and was evidently the proceeds of a robbery.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

To Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washing-

ton. Reginning Sunday, Nov. 20, trains will leave New York, station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Lab-York, station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty effect:
For Prilladelphia—Week days, 4:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:00, 1:000, 1:30 d. M., 1:00, 1:30 d.00 Reyal Huas Limitedl, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundars, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 d. M. 1:30 disco Reyal Plue Limitedl, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundars, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 d. M. 1:00, 1:30 disco Royal Blue Limitedl, 5:00, 1:00 P. M., 1:30 disco Royal Blue Limitedl, 5:00, 0:00 P. M., 1:30 disco Royal Blue Limitedl, 5:00, 0:00 P. M., 1:30 disco Royal Blue Limitedl, 5:00, 0:00 P. M., 1:30 disco. Royal Blue Limitedl, 5:00, 0:00 P. M., 1:30 disco. Royal Blue Limitedl, 5:00, 0:00 P. M., 1:30 disco. Royal Blue Limitedl, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 1:30 disco. Royal Blue Limitedly for the second state of the sec

Making Coffee in the Old Lerillard House in Bronx Park-Will Come Back Silver Dollar Smith broke all precedents in de Ate" Assembly district by taking to the woods after election this year. Ordinarily he accepts the ups and downs of polities philoophically. In the recent election he not only staked all the money he could get together, but he caused his friends to bet their money on the election of Van Wyck and the defeat of Adler in de Ate. Smith was defeated once for reflection to the Assembly by Adler, and he wanted to see Adler beaten. When a crowd of men, who had bet their pile and lost it on Smith's advice, began to hunt for Smith after election he concluded to disappear. Night and day the crowd besieged Smith's hotel in Essex street and his hotel and club at Thirty-first street and Sixth avenue. They were not looking for Smith so much as they were for one of Smith's lieutenants, who is alleged to have kept in his pocket the money the Tammany Hall organzation wanted distributed in a certain election district in the Eighth Assembly district or

got, and I am going to get out. I don't care where I go. I lost my pile and my friends have lost theirs. Even my old enemy, Gus Gloistein, hocked his watch on the result, and one of my barkeepers soaked his overcoat. I am through with politics for a white. If I don't getaway I shall land in Bellevue." Following this announcement Silver Dollar Smith went away. His continued absence filled his friends with alarm. High Low Lewey, Pete the Barber, Pretzels Demmerble, Rosey the Lawyer, Mike Hannigan, the weighing machine man; Louis Bernstein, President of the Essex Street Poker Club; Pat Connolly, the former Mayor of Poverty Hollow; Mike Ryan, the Bowery hatelkeeper, and Congressman Thomas J. Bradley constituted themselves a committee to look for Smith. Korpstein, the undertaker, managed to push his way into the committee, and for the sake of peace he was tolerated. Gloistein, hocked his watch on the result, and

"This is too much for me, boys," shouted Smith at last. "This is the worst crack I ever

committee, managed to push his way into the committee, and for the sake of peace he was tolerated.

They found Smith last night, but Korpstein got no business out of it.

Silver Dollar's son-in-law, Issy Dreyfuss, had a birthday party last night at the Dreyfuss, had a birthday party last night at the Dreyfuss homestead, at Bathgate avenue and 174th street. The word was passed around that Silver Dollar might be there, because the party was in honor of Smith's grandson, who was 2 years old at sunset yesterday. Smith did appear, and was greeted with cheers by 300 east side politicians. About half of them had not been invited to the party, but their anxiety about Smith oversiepped their regard for east side social customs.

It was developed in the interchange of compliments and explanations that Smith had led a hermit existence in the Bronx Park since election. It appears that on the day Smith left the east side he went direct to the proprietor of a hotel in the centre of Bronx Park. He told this man that he wanted seclusion and was willing to pay for it. He was provided with quarters in the deserted Lorrillard manistion on the banks of the Bronx River. The manison was formerly used as a snuff factory, but in appearance resembles a ruined castle. It is built of stone. Fiddles Finkelstein, who was formerly used as a snuff factory, but in appearance resembles a ruined castle. It is built of stone. Fiddles Finkelstein, who was formerly used as a snuff factory, but in appearance resembles a ruined castle. It is built of stone. Fiddles Finkelstein, who was formerly used as a snuff factory, but in appearance resembles a ruined castle. It is built of stone. Fiddles Finkelstein, who was formerly used as a snuff factory, but in appearance resembles a ruined castle. It is built of stone. Fiddles Finkelstein, who was formerly used as a snuff factory, but in appearance resembles a ruined castle. It is built of stone. Fiddles Finkelstein, who was formerly used as a snuff factory, but in appearance resembles a ruined castle. It

ong rubber boots and a fiannel shirt. He said to the crowd:
"Well, boys, I am with you. I came up here to get a little rest. I was told there was game here. I am going back to the east side now and let the past dead bury its dead, as I believe Shakespeare once said."

The subsequent proceedings to the control of the con The subsequent reception to Smith lasted until an early hour this morning.

YOUNG MR. ISHAM WILL GET WELL His Attempt at Suicide May Have Driven Away His Melancholia.

Frederick De Forest Isham, who tried to kill himself on Saturday by cutting his throat with a razor in the home of his father. Charles H. Isham, at 30 East Sixty-third street, was re ported to be out of danger yesterday. He is still at the Presbyterian Hospital, Dr. J. E. L. Davis of 743 Madison avenue, who prevented the young man from accomplishing his purpose, called to see him in the afternoon. Isham told him that he was sorry for what he had done, because of the disgrace it would bring upon his family. He appeared quite calm, and the physicians think it possible that the shock to his system may serve to drive away the melancholia with which he was afflicted at the time of his act.

Manuel Wachenhein of 233 East 118th street committed suicide by taking carbolic acid in the Victor Hotel, Third avenue and Twentyfourth street, yesterday afternoon. He went there late the night before, and registered as T. M. Wagner of Morrisania. He was found unconscious at 6 o'clock, and died in the arms of Ambulance Surgeon Christian of Bellevue Hospital.

John B. Close, 45 years old, a dry goods salesman, committed suicide by gas in the Putnam House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, yesterday. Close had been living at the hotel for several months, but had not had stendy work for some time. His most yeluable pos-session seems to have been a pair of gold howed sneetzeles.

Street Cleaner Kills Himself.

Thomas Vaughan, an employee in the Street Cleaning Department, died in his room at 1109 Second avenue yesterday of asphyxiation by illuminating gas. The police believe he committed suicide. Vaughan was 50 years old. His widow is in an insane asylum and his sixteen-year-old daughter is an inmate of a sanitarium for epileptics.

Killed Himself with Rat Polson Charles Becker, 44 years old, of 2125 First avenue, a laborer out of work, committed suicide yesterday with rat poison. He took the dose during the night, and his wife called an ambulance when he began to groan soon after, Becker was removed to Harlem Hospital, Becker was removed to Harlen where he died yesterday afternoon.

James H. Martin Shoots Himself. James H. Martin, who lived with his mother at 218 North Seventh street, Williamsburg, committed suicide on Saturday night at his home by shooting himself in the right temple. He had been ill for nearly three years. He was 40 years old.

Missipg Man Found Dead in a Swamp. BALLSTON SPA. Nov. 20.-Samuel Brewer, aged 80, was found dead in a swamp north of this village this afternoon. He had been miss-ing since last Wednesday. It is supposed he lost his way and died from exhaustion.

The Weather.

The rainstorm disappeared to the northeast Sat urday night, and was followed by fair, cooler weather in all the Atlantic States. High west and northwest winds prevailed over the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts. They were dangerously high over the North Atlantic, extending well out over the ocean. There was an area of low pressure developing in the Northwest. where a few snow flurries were reported, but otherwise the pressure was high and increasing and fair weather prevailed.

The temperature was slightly lower in the lake regions, the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the extreme Northwest; in all the central States it was slightly higher. The conditions are now favorable for fair weather lasting a day or two in this section. In this city yesterday the highest official tem

perature was 51°, lowest 44°; average humidity, 65 per cent.; wind northwest, average velocity thirtytwo miles an hour, highest sixty miles an hour; ba-rometer corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A.M. 29.80, 3 P. M. 29.94.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer and also by The Sun's thermometer at the atreet level is shown in the americal table:

- Official Sun's IRRO 1807. ISSN: 1808. IRRO 1807. ISSN: 1808. IRRO 1808. IRR 8un's 1898. 45° 44° 42°

For New England, fair: brisk northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For eastern New York, fair: warmer, brick northsesterly winds, shifting to southeasterly.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, D. Liware, Maryland and Virginia, fair and warmer, followed by cloudy: winds shifting

to fresh southeasterly. For western Penns; Ivania and western New York, fair and warmer, followed Monday night by rain and colder, high southerly to southcasterly winds,

To save money on desks come to 15 Stone Street.

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HALE CO.. Desks at export prices. 15 Stone Street, next Produce Exchange.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN. The attempt to make a sentimental woman's

darling out of a planist who is soon to come to this country by distributing stories of his conquests over women of beauty and title abroad is one of the most misguided attempts at sen-sational advertising that has ever preceded the appearance of a foreign artist of repute As a matter of fact, this musician has never won his reputation through his good looks or by any other means than his abilities as a planist. These have placed him in the first rank among his contemporaries. He is rather unattrac tive than otherwise, and is married, with seven children. His wife has been an invalid for ome years. There was never a less appropriate subject for the kind of stories which have been told about him in advance. The bad efbeen told about him in advance. The bad effects of such tomfoolery have been felt before this. Last season a singer of very respectable attainments eame to this country. She was no better than many others here, but, on the other hand, there have been successes here founded on less merit. The particular failure of this woman came from her lameness, a fact which was not revealed to the public until the night of her first appearance. She was so extensively boomed that it would have been nearly impossible for her to correspond to the expectations which had been raised in advance. As a consequence, her invasion was one of the most disastrous ever attempted here. Under less flamboyant circumstances she might have met with the moderate success to which she was entitled. But she never survived the injudicious puffery that preceded her arrival.

The picturesqueness which the Horse Show added to the city was not confined to the regions about the Madison Square Garden Riding boots and breeches were everywhere on view. They were even plentiful in the cable cars, and they could be seen as far from the Garden as City Hall square. The business sections of the city, so far downtown that nobody would expect to find there a trace an accumulation of racing searf nine and other orsy attire as the past week has brought out. Not all of these men are habitues of the Horse Show, for they are usually seen at business during the hours when such attire would be suitable. It is still the incongruous evening dreas which prevailed at the night performances; and the inconsistency of such attire, contrasted with the character of the entertainment, as well as the atmosphere of the show, still impresses everybody. There was a noticeable tendency this year toward more appropriate dressing on the part of the women at the show. There was less elaboration and spiendor in their evening dress than last season showed, although there is still too much spangle and glitter to appeal to the tastes of those who believe that the women wearing quiet cloth gowns are the most appropriately garbed for such a gathering. That fasnion was not universal this year by any means, but there was a tendency toward it, and one exhibition of this was a novelty. Many of the most handsomely dressed women covered their gewns with cloth coats that were quite as much in keeping with the character of the show as the clothes which the men wore in the morning hours. If the tendency toward quieter dressing continues as it has during the past few years the Horse Show may utiling Horse Show, for they are usually seen at busiquieter dressing continues as it has during the past few years, the Horse Show may ulti mately become wholly tailor-made.

The downtown lunching club is not quite as spontaneous an organization as some per-sons are likely to believe. The popular idea of a downtown luncheon club is that a number of men engaged in the same business. weary of the monotony of lunching in restaurants, meet together and decide to form a club in which they may enjoy downtown the luxuries commonly associated with the more leisurely life of their uptown clubs. was doubtless one of the original plans of was doubtess one of the original plans of forming the downtown clubs, and that desire and motive prompted their founders first. But in recent years their organization has become quite a different affair. One recently organized was typical of the new method. A building downtown had several empty floors which did not seem likely to be rented in a way that would prove profitable to its owners. So the manager of the estate looked about him for some business unsupplied with downtown headquarters and at the same time numerously enough represented in the neighborhood of his property to make that site seem a convenient one. He found that such a demand did exist and set out to supply it. The rooms were decorated by the owner, fitted up in a way appropriate to their purpose, and a club full grown suddenly sorang into existence. There the members of this particular business congregate daily, find that the arrangement is profitable to them, for at a smaller expense they obtain comforts which they would not ordinarily find in restaurants. The landlord, moreover, rents his floors, and all parties to the arrangement are satisfied with the result. forming the downtown clubs, and that desire

Mme. Patti's matrimonial engagements are evidently to be a future topic of interest in the artistic world. Twice ahe has been betrothed by rumor within the nest two months-once o an Irish musician and the second time to a Danish Count. In the meantime the figure of Albert Rothschild hovers in the background. ready, according to the rumors, to marry her when she fee's inclined to accept him. Three offers of marriage within the brief period that has intervened since Sig. Nicolini's death show that Mme. Patti need not remain a widow and the same thing is true of most women who have as many millions as she has and preserve their charms so well. Her latest pictures show Mme. Patti to be slender and attractive looking in her widow's weeds. She is probably the richest of all singers, and it would indeed be a surprise to the world if she should turn out to be possessed of as little property as some women in the theatrical peofession who have commonly been thought rich. Her various engagements cannot be the result of a press agent's activity, as it is known that Mme. Patti has no idea of visiting this yountry. The press agent would not be necessary if she did. Mme. Patti is too well known to make that functionary necessary. But it is important for her to announce her tours in time, as the last visit she made to this country was less successful than its predeceasors because the necessary preparation had not been made. Mme. Patti decided in a hurry to come here, and it was proved that even she could not do that. long unless that is her own preference. Prob-

The sensation which Mr. Tod Sloan made in England led naturally to an interest in his earlier life. Information on that subject was freely supplied by some humorist, who has skilfully studied the methods of Charles Bancroft Dillingham. He gave more picturesque information about American colebrities to the London press than any person who preceded him. But the facts of Tod Sloan's earlier career came from some genius who will make it necessary for Mr. Dillingham to look to his reputation. This account was in one of the London daily papers:

"On a bright spring morning in 1875 a Mrs Blouser of Kokomo, U. S. A., heard a scratch-Biouser of Kokomo, U. S. A., heard a scratching at her kitchen door. Thinking it was her dog, she opened it, and there, perched on the doorstep and playing with a large black cat, she espied a tiny atom of a boy. He was ciothed in rags and appeared cold and hungry, and Mrs. Blouser took him into the house, when she asked him where his mother was, Mrs. Blouser says, his eyes filled with tears, and he nodded his head to the west, and said. Out there:

and he nodded his head to the west, and said. 'Out there'."

Mrs. Blouser of Kokomo, U.S. A. disappears from the narrative early, but there are many kouches worthy of the hand that invented her. This Sloan's income is \$40,000 a year in this country, that he pays \$50 a day for his rooms at a London hotel, travels with thirty-right trunks, a valiet, a private secretary and two other men who look after his business interests and pays out weekly \$700 in the and salaries are other interesting facts about his life which are revealed.

Anotherwoman well known to society has gone into business. It is not dress designing, millinery nor shopping on commission. Last week a number of announcements appeared that paper lamp shades and other articles of a similar character would be supplied by this lady, who

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE ODD RECEPTION CHAIRS

SEND FOR THEORING DEPT. 227 Brown

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IN MEMORY OF
COL. WARING,
PUBLIC MEETING AT
COOPER UNION,
Under auspices of City, Contury, Authors' and Other
Clubs,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M.
Hon, Seth Low, Bishop Potter, ex. Mayor Strong,
Rabbi Gettheil, Carl Schurz, Jacob A. Rita and many
others will address the meeting. No tickets.

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was only a few years ago quite removed from any sphere that made business seem probable. The millinery business has become so popular with women who are suddenly called upon to earn their own livelihood that one woman said only a short time ago that in order to help her friends and offend none of them she had been compelled to distribute her patronage among several milliners who had recently started in that work and were most zealously advanced by their friends. It is difficult enough for them to prosper even when they are certain of the influence of the set with which they are personally acquainted, and some who have not been ultimately successful found that business came ensily enough so long as they were negleties, although the accession of new women to the ranks of the professionals and the habit of looking upon the older ones as fixtures had a bad influence on their patronage. Already some who made the most promising starts have retired and left the field to the few who have really been able to continue in it with profit. Another change in the kind of work that gently bred women of position now undertake is seen in the increasing number of those who are willing to become stenographers and typewriters. That was formerly the last calling they ever thought of. But the past two years has seen a number who take to that and find an enduring if less picturesque mode of livelihood than some of those formerly adopted. enough for them to prosper even when they

Julie Opp, who is said to be separated from her husband, Robert Lorraine, came back to New York the day after she married him. She and Fay Davis are the two young American girls who have most distinguished themselves in London, and they are both in the same company there. Miss Opp for several years was struggling in New York to make a name for berself, and her efforts here met with little encouragement. She recited and wrote and her first opportunity to appear in public came from a chance meeting with Mile. Culvé, whom she went to interview. The singer took a fancy to her, and Miss Opp was able to recita at a concert in which she appeared. That incident did little to further her ambitious plans and she went to London, where her success was almost immediate. One result of that was her little triumph last winter, when she rewas almost immediate. One result of that was her little triumph last winter, when she returned to this city, and at one private home she received \$250 for reciting the same poem which few people had eared anything about hearing only a year before. She was as much sought after as any foreign celebrity would have been. But she was no more intelligent, beautiful, nor amiable than she had been only a comparatively few months before, when little notice was taken of her. She was determined to return to London in spite of this, and refused an offer of \$400 a week for the services of herself and husband, because she preferred to continue her curser where she had begun it. It was her case more than any other which created the desire existing in the hearts of so many ambilious girls who want to go to London and win there the success which seems more difficult to acquire here. But it is not likely that Miss Opp would long have remained in obscurity anywhere.

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